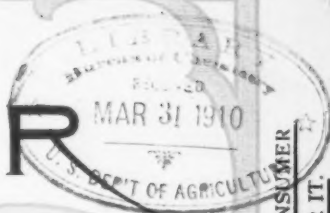


# THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND  
ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW.



MARCH  
1910

PERFUMER  
PUBLISHING CO.  
100 WILLIAM ST.  
NEW YORK

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TRIPLE EXTRACT

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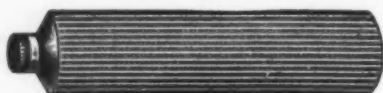
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# THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

## ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

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### EDITORIAL NOTICE

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of  
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ICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN  
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W. T. Hathaway, 55 John St., New York.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MFRS. ASSN.—Pres., Wm. McCor-  
mick, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Dr. S. H. Baer, St. Louis,  
Mo.

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### FUTURE OF THE PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.

We have been asked: "What is the animus of your attacks on the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association?" The answer is simple: We have made no attack on the association, and for our course the only inspiration is our desire to be of real service to the cause of American perfumery. We do not aim to lead the dance, else we would have to pay the piper; but rather to suggest or reflect lines of progressive development. There are some 1,500 makers of perfumes in this country, yet the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States numbers only 31 members, and it seems to be losing influence if not actual strength of numbers.

Why?

Why are some of the largest manufacturers not enrolled on its roster? Where is the J. B. Williams Co., Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Larkin Co., Pompeian Manufacturing Co. and many others of equal note? The only answer is "they are not eligible." How satisfying!

One of the best organizations of any kind is the New York County Lawyers' Association to which any lawyer practising in New York County is eligible. No petty restrictions are imposed, on the theory that any lawyer acceptable to the bench is worthy of membership.

We are moved to propound two queries, viz: What is Perfume? and Why Should *Wholesale Manufacturers* only be admitted to membership in the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association?

According to the Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia a perfume is "a substance that emits a scent or odor which affects the organ of smell agreeably." The association at the fifteenth annual meeting restricted the meaning of perfume to handkerchief extracts, and in doing so differentiated between manufacturers of handkerchief extracts, and other toilet preparations.

Of course, the association has a perfect right to determine for itself just which manufacturers shall be eligible to membership; but we are inclined to believe that those

without the pale will reciprocate, and heartily, too, the coldness manifested by the association itself.

Sixteen years ago, those manufacturers who constituted themselves as the manufacturing perfumers of the United States may have been justified in their action; but the growth of the industry has made their position untenable. The association will develop and flourish and the common interests of all perfumery manufacturers will be promoted when the bars are let down, and not before.

Personally, the Old Guard are very congenial men, and many of them owners of prosperous and growing concerns. We have always found them ready to be of service to those whom they could help, and to listen to suggestions made by even the most humble. But to the regret of many they have not carried these excellent principles into the association, and for that reason their concerted actions are open to criticism.

It is evident that a change of heart is setting in, for one of the important members of the Old Guard wrote us a few days ago as follows: "The writer wants to congratulate you on the editorial in your February issue, regarding the Perfumers' Association. You 'hit the nail on the head.'"

What will be done at the sixteenth annual meeting?

#### FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to say a word in commendation of this association, for it is really doing good work with little fuss or bluster. The active membership is now about 50, and there are about 12 associate members.

President McCormick is especially industrious and the association is fortunate in enlisting him. In such organizations it is generally true that a few enthusiasts do all the work, the remainder giving little else than their financial assistance. Here too the officers are the workers and their self-sacrificing efforts would be well repaid if some of the outsiders were to show their appreciation of the work being done for the benefit of all—members and non-members alike—by joining the association.

During the past few months pernicious bills have been killed in the legislatures of the States of Ohio and Kentucky; while at the present time there are objectionable measures pending in Massachusetts and Maryland. Some legislative Solons seem to have the idea that the public interest is being jeopardized by the grocer who sells harmless "drugs," and in their zeal to fulfil their pledges to constituents are desirous of limiting the sale of drugs and products containing alcohol, to drug stores. This would be a hard blow to extract manufacturers, and if for no other reason, all the better extract makers should lend their help to concerted protest.

#### PROGRAMME OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Through the courtesy of J. Clifton Buck, president, and James M. Montgomery, chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Perfumers' Association, we have been favored with advance information regarding the scientific papers to be presented and the diversion planned for the entertainment of visitors.

As announced last month, the meeting will be held in the rooms of the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 William street, New York, April 19, 20 and 21. The following papers will be read:

Synthetics, by Lyman F. Kebler, Chief Division of Drugs, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Alcohol, by Joseph H. Allen, New York.

Ylang Ylang Oil, by (letter received from) M. Jean Amic, Grasse, France.

Ethics of the Perfumery Business, by Theodore Ricksecker, New York.

It is also expected that a well known authority will speak at one of the regular sessions regarding the proposed Campaign of Education in the Interest of American Perfumes. This address is intended to be one of the features of the meeting, and in connection with the paper on Alcohol there will be shown the reasons why American manufacturers should find an outlet in foreign countries, particularly as a drawback on domestic tax-paid alcohol may now be obtained.

On Tuesday evening, April 19, the members and their friends will attend a performance of "The Fortune Hunter," with John Barrymore, at the Gaiety Theatre, followed by a supper at 11:15 p. m. at the Hotel Astor. On Thursday evening, April 21, a banquet will be given at the Plaza Hotel at 6:30 p. m. Several prominent speakers are expected to attend, and as soon as their definite acceptances are received their names will be announced.

#### "1/2 LB. NET."

Had this label appeared on the bottle of lemon oil purchased by an inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Feb. 17, 1909, Notice of Judgment No. 196 may never have been issued. The label, however, bore the legend "D. W. Hutchinson, Essential Oils, 86 Maiden Lane, New York. OIL LEMON, 1/2 LB. NET," and so brought the shipper to grief.

It may seem that this great and powerful government of ours is swallowing gnats and straining at camels (to paraphrase an old saying), in ferreting out and prosecuting trivial (?) offenders; but of course the majesty of the law must be upheld against essential oil dealers as well as others. The more important firms have given the government no cause for complaint, at least insofar as the Food and Drugs Act is concerned; and it would seem no more or less than fair to compel those of little note to walk the straight and narrow path also.

Mr. Hutchinson was brought to the bar of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the Southern District of New York

on Dec. 9, 1909, and on entering a plea of guilty to the charge of violating section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, was fined \$2.

The full text of this decision appears on another page under Pure Food and Drug Notes.

The German directors of the American Exposition have accepted the suggestion of the American commissioners to postpone the exhibition to the summer of 1911, and to change the character of the enterprise from a strictly American show to an American-German joint affair.

### TRADE MARK DECISIONS.

#### Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

WM. WRIGLEY, JR., & CO. v. NORRIS.

*Decided November 30, 1909.*

#### I. TRADE MARKS—OPPOSITION—REGISTRATION UNDER TEN-YEARS' CLAUSE OF THE TRADE MARK ACT.

The testimony reviewed and held to establish that applicant did not have "exclusive" use of the mark sought to be registered for ten years next preceding the passage of the Trade Mark Act.

#### 2. SAME—SAME—TESTIMONY—PRESUMPTION.

Where a witness testifies that the firm with which he was connected purchased during a period of two years labels and boxes having a certain trade mark thereon, held that it would be unreasonable to assume that they were not used.

#### 3. SAME—SAME—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Where an application for registration of a trade mark is regular in form, the applicant is, *prima facie*, entitled to registration; but where in an opposition proceeding, testimony has been introduced overcoming the *prima facie* case it is incumbent upon the applicant to establish his right to registration by a fair preponderance of testimony.

Mr. C. K. Offield, Mr. J. R. Offield, and Mr. John M. Coit for the appellant.

No appearance for the appellee.

Robb, J.:

This is an appeal from a decision of the Commissioner of Patents sustaining the opposition of appellee to the registration, under the "ten-years" clause, of the word "Spearmint" as a trade mark for chewing gum. It is not denied that the mark is descriptive within the meaning of the Trade Mark Act; hence to entitle appellant to the right of registration it must appear that he was the actual and exclusive user of said mark for ten years next preceding Feb. 20, 1905, the date of the passage of the Trade Mark Act. (*Worcester Brewing Corporation v. Reuter & Co.*, 30 App. D. C., 428.)

Charles W. Huff testified in behalf of appellee that the Charles W. Huff Company, Incorporated, during the period between 1900 and 1903 was a dealer in chewing gum and placed upon the market and sold during that time in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, a brand called "Spearmint." Mr. Huff was unable to specify how much Spearmint gum was sold by his company, but he did remember that a "Sweet Marie" brand was ordered in

lots of 500 boxes at a time, and that more of the "Spearmint" brand was sold, there being a better demand for it than the other brand. The witness produced a label such as was used on the Spearmint gum. This label bore the words "Spearmint Pepsin Gum" in connection with a representation of a hand holding a spear and on which appear the words "Trade Mark." The witness testified that these labels were made by the Rochester Lithographing Company, and that the boxes in which the Spearmint gum was packed were made by the Penn Paper Box Company, Pittsburg, Pa. On the label of these boxes was the word "Spearmint." The witness also produced a copy of a letter dated Dec. 21, 1900, from his company to the Grove Company, of Salem, Ohio, manufacturers of gum. In this letter it is stated:

"Please kindly give us quotations on chewing gum wrapped singly and also wrapped five in a bunch, we to furnish the labels and boxes; inclosed find labels showing size, etc

"The parties who have been making our chewing gum are not giving us what we want and this is our reason for writing you. We want nothing but first-class gum, or at least one that will compare favorably with other standard gums on the market.

"One of the brands you will notice is 'Sweet Marie,' this is wintergreen flavor; the other brand is 'Spearmint' and is spearmint flavor."

The witness gave as a reason for his failure to produce any of the records of the company the fact that the company went out of business in 1903, at which time all its records were destroyed. A representative of the Grove Company produced the original letter which was written his company by the Charles W. Huff Company, under said date of Dec. 21, 1900, and testified that it had been in the files of the former company since its receipt.

In answer to this direct evidence appellant produced witnesses supposed to be familiar with the chewing gum trade during the period covered by the testimony of Mr. Huff. All stated that they had never seen the Spearmint gum of the Huff Company, or heard of its being on the market.

The Commissioner was clearly right in refusing registration of this mark. The witness Huff was disinterested and his testimony was reasonable and entitled to full credit. The firm being in the chewing gum business it would be unreasonable to assume that it was purchasing labels and boxes with the word "Spearmint" thereon during the period of two years unless it was using them. Since the witness gave the names of the concerns from whom the labels and boxes were purchased it would have been a very easy matter for appellant to have disproved his testimony if it had not been true.

The application of the appellant being regular in form entitled him *prima facie* to the right of registration, but upon the introduction of appellee's testimony the *prima facie* case of appellant was overcome and it was then incumbent on him to establish his right to registration by a fair preponderance of testimony. In other words, it was incumbent on him to convince the Commissioner that the testimony thus introduced in opposition was not true. (*In re Nash Hardware Co.*, 33 App. D. C., 221.) This he failed to do. The sale of the Spearmint gum by the Huff Company covered such a wide area that the testimony of a few witnesses that they had never heard of such sales falls far short of overcoming the case then made by the opposition. It follows that the decision of the Commissioner is right and is therefore affirmed.

The clerk is directed to certify these proceedings, as by law required.

## NOTES ON SOME PERFUME RESINS

By ERNEST J. PARNY, B.Sc., F. I. C., F. C. S.

### (1) Myrrh.

Myrrh is a gum resin of considerable value in the perfume industry and which one is called upon to examine from time to time, as it is rarely imported really pure, but almost invariably mixed with other resinous bodies. The gum resin usually understood by this name is the so called Hevatol Myrrh, which is the exudation from the stem of *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, and probably the species of the plant, which belongs to the natural order *Burseraceae*, and grows as a low shrub in Northeastern Africa and Southern Arabia.

It is, as mentioned above, always imported more or less mixed with other resins, from which it must be separated by careful packing. Bisatol myrrh is a different resin, being obtained from *Balsamea crythraea*. It is imported separately and can easily be distinguished from genuine myrrh by its odor, and by the bromine test referred to below. Another adulterant is the resin Bdellium, whose origin is uncertain, but which is possibly derived from species of *Commiphora* and *Balsamodendron*.

For the purposes of perfumery, myrrh should be free from all other resins, nothing but the finest pale "myrrha elect" being suitable. Historically this is a very ancient perfume material, the earliest mention of it being in the Old Testament in the book of Genesis. In the Hebrew language its name was Mur, a word having some reference to its bitter taste. The Greeks were well acquainted with it, calling it "smurna," or in the Arabic dialect "murna." It is found mentioned in the writings of Hippocrates and Dioscorides (Book 1, chapter 77) describes several varieties of myrrh, of which the most esteemed was called Troglodytica. Old poets tell us—with no authority, however—that the name is derived from the beautiful Princess Myrrha, the daughter of Cinyras, King of Cyprus, who fell in love with her father, and after having had licentious intercourse with him, fled in shame to Arabia, where she was transformed into a tree which still bears her name. The earliest reliable accounts of the source of myrrh, notwithstanding its long use in perfumery are those given by Ehrenberg, on his return from the travels he made in Africa and Asia in 1820-1825, the details being found in an old work published by Humboldt in 1826.

**Constituents.**—The principal constituents of myrrh are from 3 to 9 per cent. of an essential oil of powerful and characteristic odor, 50-60 per cent. of gum and 25 to 40 per cent. of resin. The resin has been fairly well investigated by Tschisch, and found to contain three isomeric acids which are termed commiphoric acids; a combined acid (as an ester), which is known as commiphoric acid; two resin phenols, isomeric herato-myrrhols; and two isomeric acids called myrrholic acids. No other resins contain acids known to be in any near way related or analogous to the above described, which are peculiar to myrrh. The essential oil is, of course, the most important part of the resin from a perfumery point of view. It has a specific gravity of about 0.985 to 1.046 and is laevorotary to the extent of

50° to 90°. I have had occasion to distil six samples of the oleo-resin, and obtained the following results:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Percentage of gum .....	51.	58.	56.	52.	60.	55.
Percentage of resin .....	3.7	29.	32.4	30.	25.3	34.
Percentage of essential oil .....	4.	5.5	5.6	8.	5.8	6.
Percentage of mineral matter .....	8.	7.5	6.0	10.	8.5	5.
Sp. gr. of mineral matter .....	0.992	1.05	1.021	1.011	0.992	1.01
Rotates of mineral matter .....	-64°	-80°	-81°	-77°	-63°	-70°
Refractive index of mineral matter .....	1.527	1.535	1.530	1.521	1.522	1.518
Acid value of mineral matter .....	8	11	9	12	9	8
Ester value of mineral matter .....	37	51	48	49	56	42

(The ester values are in terms of linyl acetate.)

Tuchocka has examined the essential oil distilled from Bisatol myrrh (which was obtained from the interior of the Somali country) and found it to be a pale yellow oil, of very aromatic odor, and having the following characteristics:

Specific gravity at 15° = 0.8836

Optical rotation (100 mm.) = -14° 20'

The yield was 7.8 per cent. and the oil distilled between the temperatures 220° and 270°. By passing a current of dry hydrochloric acid through the oil in ethereal solution, he was able to obtain a crystalline hydrochloride, probably of a sesquiterpene, which, on treatment with sodium acetate at 100°-110°, liberated a hydrocarbon which was probably a sesquiterpene, and which has been named bisabolene. It has a specific gravity of 0.8914 at 15° and boiled at 260°. The remaining portion of the oil is a viscid liquid having the empirical composition  $C_{26}H_{44}O_2$ , but it is certainly a mixture of several individuals.

**The examination of myrrh.**—The appearance of the tears or agglutinated masses of myrrh will often assist one in deciding on the value of a given sample, and enable one to say whether it is grossly adulterated or not. But a useful reaction to discriminate genuine myrrh from the oleo-resins is that with bromine vapor. If a 10 per cent. solution of the sample in ether be prepared, and 2 cc. be evaporated, the residual film, which is of a more or less oily consistence, is colored, at once, a deep violet black color by exposing it to the action of bromine vapor. The same reaction takes place, but more slowly, if the vapor of nitric acid be substituted for that of bromine. Bisatol myrrh entirely fails to give this reaction.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Bisatol myrrh is used to a considerable extent in China for the preparation of "joss-sticks."

From the examination of a large number of samples of myrrh of good quality, I am able to say that a genuine specimen should not yield less than 25 per cent.—generally not less than 30 per cent. of resinous matter soluble in 90% alcohol, and not more than 9 per cent. of mineral matter in ignition. But commercial samples, as imported in bales, will very frequently yield as little as 20 per cent. of alcohol-soluble resin, and as much as 13 to 14 per cent. of mineral matter. This is especially the case when the samples contain much dark-colored resin; and if the very dark fragments, which are nearly

black, be picked out and examined separately, they will be found to contain as much as 17 to 20 per cent. of mineral matter. Karl Dieterich has examined a number of samples of this material and finds that in very fine specimens the alcohol-soluble resinous matter may even be as high as 50 per cent., but from an examination of his figures I am of opinion that this figure includes the essential oil as well as the fixed resin. At all events, from a perfumery point of view, there is no doubt that the best samples are those which yield the highest amount to 90% alcohol, and, of course, the maximum of essential oil. Bisatol myrrh often contains no more than 20 per cent. of alcohol-soluble resin. E. Dieterich has also examined a number of samples of myrrh, but it is possible that most of them were Bisatol myrrh. At all events, his figures strongly indicate that this was the case. He finds almost 23 per cent. soluble in 96 per cent. alcohol, and 37 to 52 per cent. soluble in water. If a sample of myrrh contain much bdellium, it will be indicated by a very poor odor; by the presence of a large number of fragments which do not give the characteristic bromine or nitric acid vapor reaction as described above; and by the fact that as much as 70 per cent. of resin and as little as 30 per cent. of gum soluble in water. Moreover, in bdellium resin, any traces of essential oil are present, and as obviously the value to a perfumer is more or less dependent on the volatile constituents, the determination of this figure becomes of the highest importance.

After distilling off the essential oil, the solid residue, consisting of a mixture of resin and gum, should be carefully examined. I have made an examination of a very large number of samples in this way, and have found that the acid, ester, and saponification values fall within comparatively narrow limits. In the following table the values refer to the gum-resin freed from essential oil and gum, and not to the original samples of myrrh.

The samples, freed by distillation, from the essential oil, and from gum by extraction with alcohol, gave the following values.

	Acid Value.	Ester Value.	Saponifica- tion Value.
1.....	64.8	104	168.8
2.....	59.5	118	177.5
3.....	71.8	109	180.8
4.....	70.0	127	197.0
5.....	60.5	131	191.5
6.....	64.8	109	173.8
7.....	65.9	122	187.9
8.....	70.6	136	206.6
9.....	66.0	120	186.0
10.....	68.0	117	185.0

The natural samples, containing all the essential oil and gum, give, of course, very different results. Five samples of the natural picked myrrh, free from other resins, gave the following figures:

	Acid Value.	Ester Value	Saponifica- tion Value.
1.....	22.6	190.4	213
2.....	24.9	182.6	207.5
3.....	30.0	198.0	228.0
4.....	21.9	200.5	222.4
5.....	26.9	189.0	215.9

In a further note I hope to deal with certain other resins used in the perfume industry which I have recently had occasion to examine.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL and STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 147.

#### Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 10th day of November, 1908, in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, in a prosecution by the United States against the Suffolk Drug and Extract Company, a corporation of Suffolk, Va., for the violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from Virginia to North Carolina an adulterated and misbranded lemon extract, the said Suffolk Drug and Extract Company entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed upon it a fine of \$25.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On August 24, 1907, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from J. J. Medford, Oxford, North Carolina, a sample (I. S. No. 2094) of a food product labeled: "Purl Brand Extract Lemon. Artificial coloring. Manufactured by Suffolk Drug & Extract Co., Inc., Suffolk, Va." The sample was analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the following results obtained and stated:

Alcohol by volume (per cent.).....	44.00
Lemon oil (per cent.) .....	.18
Citral .....	.02
Solids .....	.10
Color: artificial color declared.	

Lemon extract, or flavor, as recognized by reliable manufacturers and dealers, is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than five per cent by volume of oil of lemon. The analysis of the aforesaid sample disclosed that there was only 18 per cent. of oil of lemon in this article, hence it was adulterated within the meaning of section 7 of the act in that an inferior extract, artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, was substituted wholly for the genuine article which it purported to be, and was misbranded within the meaning of section 8 of the act in that it was labeled "Extract Lemon," which statement was false, misleading, and deceptive because it was not lemon extract, but a very poor imitation thereof.

It appearing from the aforesaid analysis that the article was adulterated and misbranded, the Secretary of Agriculture gave notice to J. J. Medford, the dealer from whom the sample was procured, and also to the Suffolk Drug and Extract Company, the manufacturer and shipper, and gave them an opportunity to be heard. The said company being the party solely responsible for the adulteration and misbranding of the article and failing to show any fault or error in the result of the aforesaid analysis, and it being determined that the article was adulterated and misbranded, on July 2, 1908, the said Secretary reported the facts and evidence (F. & D. No. 133) to the Attorney General, by whom they were referred to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, who presented the facts to the grand jury, by whom an indictment was duly returned against the said Suffolk Drug and Extract Company, with the result hereinbefore stated.

JAMES WILSON,

January 15, 1910.

Secretary of Agriculture.

## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 152.

## Adulteration and Misbranding of Pineapple and Lemon Extracts.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 20, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on June 8, 1909, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern Division of the Southern District of Alabama, in a prosecution by the United States against the Mobile Drug Company, a corporation of Mobile, Alabama, for two violations of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from Alabama to Mississippi adulterated and misbranded pineapple and lemon extracts, the said Mobile Drug Company entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed upon it a fine of \$25.

The facts in the cases were as follows:

On February 22, 1908, and March 13, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from Mrs. Sophia Fields, Escatawpa, Mississippi, and R. W. Fagan & Company, Waynesboro, Mississippi, respectively, samples (I. S. Nos. 5051 and 2126-a) of food products labeled, respectively: "Pure Concentrated Extract of Pineapple for flavoring Ice Cream, Custards, Jellies, Pastry, etc. Mobile Drug Co., Mobile, Ala.," and "Concentrated Extract of Lemon, Guaranteed — June 30, 1906. Serial No. 6901. Mobile Drug Co., Mobile, Ala." The samples were analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the following results obtained and stated:

I. S. No. 5051:	
Specific gravity . . . . .	0.9447
Alcohol by volume (per cent.) . . . . .	45.40
Esters as ethyl butyrate (gms. per 100 cc.) . . . . .	0.606
Coloring matter . . . . .	Tumeric.
I. S. No. 2126-a:	
Specific gravity (15.5° C.) . . . . .	.8748
Alcohol by volume (per cent.) . . . . .	72.28
Solids (grs. per 100 cc.) . . . . .	0.21
Lemon oil by polarization (per cent.) . . . . .	3.22
Lemon oil by precipitation (per cent.) . . . . .	3.30
Color . . . . .	Tumeric.

A flavoring extract, as recognized by reliable manufacturers and dealers, is a solution in ethyl alcohol of proper strength of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and conforms in name to the plant used in its preparation; and lemon extract, or flavor, as recognized by reliable manufacturers and dealers, is the flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than five per cent by volume of oil of lemon. The analysis of sample I. S. No. 5051 disclosed practically the total absence of the sapid and odorous principles of the pineapple, hence the article was adulterated within the meaning of section 7 of the act in that an imitation extract, artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, was substituted wholly for the pineapple extract which it purported to be, and was misbranded within the meaning of section 8 of the act in that it was labeled "Pure Concentrated Extract of Pineapple," which statement was false, misleading, and deceptive because it was not an extract of pineapple, but merely an imitation extract. The analysis of sample I. S. No. 2126-a disclosed the fact that it contained only 3.3 per cent. of oil of lemon and was artificially colored, hence the article was adulterated within the meaning of section 7 of the act in that an inferior extract artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, was substituted wholly for the genuine product which it purported to be, and was misbranded within the meaning of section 8 of the act in that it was labeled "Concentrated Extract of Lemon," which statement was false, misleading, and deceptive because it was not concentrated extract of lemon, but an inferior grade lemon extract, artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed.

It appearing from the aforesaid analysis that the articles

were adulterated and misbranded, the Secretary of Agriculture gave notice to Mrs. Sophia Fields and R. W. Fagan & Company, the dealers from whom the samples were purchased, and also to the Mobile Drug Company, the manufacturer and shipper, and gave them an opportunity to be heard. The Mobile Drug Company being the party solely responsible for the adulteration and misbranding of the articles and failing to show any fault or error in the results of the aforesaid analyses and it being determined that the articles were adulterated and misbranded, on January 6, 1909, and February 27, 1909, respectively, the said Secretary reported the facts and evidence (F. & D. Nos. 306 and 486) to the Attorney General, by whom they were referred to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, who filed an information against the Mobile Drug Company with the result hereinbefore stated.

JAMES WILSON,

January 15, 1910.

Secretary of Agriculture.

## NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 194.

## Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Extract.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given of the judgment of the court in the case of the United States against the Edward Westen Tea & Spice Company for violations of section 2 of the aforesaid act, lately pending in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.

On Oct. 31, 1907, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from B. C. Twenhofel, Kansas City, Kan., a sample of a food product labeled "Superior Quality Wyandotte Pure Lemon Flavor for flavoring ice cream, pastry, etc. Put up for B. C. Twenhofel, Kansas City, Kan." This sample was analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and was found to contain not more than two-tenths of 1 per cent., if any, of lemon oil and no citral.

On Aug. 22, 1907, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from M. M. Smith, of Holdenville, Ind. Ter., a sample of a food product labeled "Puritan Brand Flavor of Lemon for flavoring Ice Cream, Pastry, etc. Edw. Westen Tea and Spice Co., St. Louis." This sample was analyzed in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be a liquid containing no lemon oil and only a trace of citral.

From the aforesaid analyses it appeared that the articles were adulterated within the meaning of section 7 of the act in that a solution containing but two-tenths of 1 per cent. of oil of lemon, in one case, and a highly dilute solution of citral, containing no oil of lemon, in the other, had been substituted for the genuine articles; and were misbranded within the meaning of section 8 of the act in that they were labeled "Superior Quality Wyandotte Pure Lemon Flavor," in the one case, and "Puritan Brand Flavor of Lemon," in the other, which statements were false and misleading in that the products were not lemon flavor, but a dilute solution containing two-tenths of 1 per cent. of oil of lemon and a dilute solution of citral, respectively.

It appearing from the aforesaid analyses that the articles were adulterated and misbranded, the Secretary of Agriculture gave notice to B. C. Twenhofel, Kansas City, Kan., and M. M. Smith, Holdenville, Ind. Ter., the dealers from whom the samples were purchased, and to the Edward Westen Tea & Spice Company, St. Louis, Mo., the manufacturer and shipper, and gave them an opportunity to be heard. The Edward Westen Tea & Spice Company being the party solely responsible for the adulteration and misbranding of the articles and failing to show any fault or error in the results of the aforesaid analyses, and it being determined that the articles were adulterated and misbranded, on June 20, 1908, and Dec. 4, 1908, respectively, the said Secretary reported the facts and evidence to the Attorney-Gen-

eral, by whom they were referred to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, who filed informations against the Edward Westen Tea & Spice Company. The cases having duly come on for hearing on the facts as alleged in the informations and the defendant's pleas of not guilty, and a jury having been demanded by the defendant, the issue was submitted to a jury upon the testimony, argument of counsel, and the following instructions of the court:

St. Louis, November 30, 1909.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

ELWARD WESTEN TEA & SPICE COMPANY.

CHARGE OF JUDGE DYER.

#### GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:

The Act of Congress under which these informations have been filed went into effect on the 1st day of January, 1907. It is, therefore, quite a recent statute.

The States in their separate capacities may have undertaken to regulate the sale of food products, but until this act was passed Congress had taken no effective action to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of articles of drugs, food, etc.

Here we have only to deal with Congressional acts.

The court has nothing to do with State statutes applying to the same thing. This court gets jurisdiction only by virtue of an act of Congress conferring upon the court the jurisdiction to try such offenses as these.

Congress has the power to legislate for the Territories, including the District of Columbia. The laws passed by Congress with reference to the manufacture and sale of articles in the Territories and the District of Columbia is exclusively with Congress.

Under the Interstate Commerce laws, Congress has undertaken to say what shall and what shall not be proper shipments in interstate commerce between States. It has undertaken to say in the act to which I have referred, what is an adulteration and what is a misbranding of articles manufactured and sent to other places within the State proper. Under the Constitution Congress had full and complete authority to do that.

The first section of this act refers to the District of Columbia and the Territories.

The second section prohibits the sending in interstate commerce, from one State to another, articles of food that are adulterated or articles of food that are misbranded, and they have announced a penalty in the statute against those things.

In view of what has been said by counsel in reference to this recent act of Congress, it will probably not be unprofitable for the court to say something in reference to the matter.

The second section of the statute, to which I call your attention, provides:

"That the introduction in any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act, is hereby prohibited. And any person who shall ship, or deliver for shipment, from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country; or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received shall deliver in original, unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person any such article so adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act; or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs; or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for the first offense; and upon conviction, for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300), or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

So as to acquaint you, as the court has tried to acquaint himself, with the *modus operandi* provided by this statute for finding out and ascertaining whether or not this law has been violated, the third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examinations of specimens of food and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or any of the Territories of the United States; or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country; or which shall be submitted for examination, or at any domestic or foreign port through which said product is offered for interstate commerce.

There is the authority conferred upon these members of the different departments, to make regulations for the gathering of testimony or evidence, so to speak, of any violation of these laws. Then it was provided, and was read here in the stipulation:

"That the examination of specimens of food and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction and supervision of said Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examination whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act."

You will see by the testimony in this case, that in each of these cases a Government officer went to the place of business of the parties named and bought from them the bottles containing this mixture, and he sent them to the laboratory—one to the Boston and the other to the Chicago laboratory, all passed upon by the Government authorities and by them found to be adulterated.

Then what follows? The Government does not put a defendant to trial because of that inquiry alone, but it goes further and says: if that be found to be so from the examinations made of this product (and you will remember that the officers of the Government, who bought these articles, testified here that they sent two bottles to one place, two bottles to another place, and the remaining two bottles were left with the person from whom they were taken), as shown in those bottles, that they had been adulterated, and that they had been misbranded, then they were required to go further, after that was ascertained.

"Finding that they were adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of the act, the Secretary of Agriculture should cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such samples were obtained."

So this defendant was notified by the Secretary of Agriculture that these articles had been bought and that they had been found to be adulterated; but before authorizing any action to be taken by the District Attorney, a hearing was had, at which the defendant was authorized to appear; and after that hearing (the Department being still satisfied, from the hearing, that the articles had been adulterated or misbranded), it became the duty of the Secretary under this act of Congress, to transmit to the District Attorney instructions to begin the proceedings, together with a copy of the analysis made at the time of the examination.

From the evidence in these cases, and from the stipulation filed, it appears all of that was done, and these proceedings commenced. This act provides that:

"For the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated in case of food, first, if any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; second, if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article; third, if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted; fourth, if mixed, colored or powdered in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed."

That is in reference to the article itself. Then in the same article, section 8, it says:

"That the term 'misbranded' as used herein shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such articles or the ingredient or substance

contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded, of such Territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced."

So you will see what the purpose of Congress was, that no one who is desirous of knowing what the law is in that regard may make any mistake about it. The law requires the manufacturer to be honest in his statement of the contents of the package; it requires him to be honest in stating the truth upon the labels put upon it. That is all there is to the act. That is what the act intended to accomplish, and which, if properly enforced, in my judgment, will accomplish.

It is the duty of you and of this court to obey the law and to enforce it; to enforce this statute as you would enforce every other statute. But it is not out of place for me to say here, that in the judgment of the court, no act of Congress has been passed in recent years of more importance than this one.

In dealing in food stuffs, the seller should, and ought to know, what he is selling, and, on the other hand, the buyer should know what he is buying.

This statute is not to be evaded by a mere subterfuge. It is to be enforced according to its letter and its spirit, and when that is done no one suffers by it.

Now I have said that much in reference to this statute because, as it has been said, it is a recent statute and it may be proper that the statute should be given a fair interpretation, and I repeat that the statute is so plain as to the purpose and intent of Congress that there is no excuse for its violation.

There were three separate informations filed against this defendant in this court. They are numbered respectively 5394, 5427 and 5400. You are to consider only the two, 5427 and 5394. 5400, as I will direct you, is not supported by the testimony in this case, because the witness that was here from Oklahoma was not sufficiently able to state with positiveness that the article that the inspector found in his store was in the shipment made in 1907 or in 1906; and upon that information (the only count of which is for misbranding), you will be directed to find a verdict of not guilty. Let us see what, in effect, the remaining two are:

If they had been filed at the same time it would have been perfectly proper for the United States Attorney to have included in one information each of the counts that are embraced in these two; but they were filed at different times, and hence, when the cases were called they were consolidated for the purpose of trial. There is no question about the shipments; no question about them having been sent from here to the places mentioned; that is all supported and agreed upon. This first count, No. 5427, charges that shipment was made by this defendant from the city of St. Louis, of articles for sale in interstate commerce "then and there labeled 'Puritan Brand Flavor of Lemon for flavoring ice cream, pastry, etc. Edw. Westen Tea & Spice Co. of St. Louis' (band around neck labeled 'Strictly Pure'), which bottle was part of a larger consignment consisting of one box of bottled extracts shipped by Westen & Co. from St. Louis to M. M. Smith, Holdenville, Indian Territory; that the contents of said bottle were adulterated, in violation of the act of Congress of June 30, 1906; that said bottle contained a liquid which was not flavor of lemon; that true and genuine flavor of lemon, or lemon extract, is a solution of not less than 5 per cent. by volume of oil of lemon in grain alcohol; and that the liquid contained in said bottle contained no oil of lemon; that another substance, to wit: a highly diluted alcoholic solution of citral had been substituted wholly for the article, all of which was to the defendant well known."

That is the first charge in the first count of this information, and the second count charges that the article was misbranded. You have in the first count the allegation and charge that this was an adulteration within the meaning of the statute. The second count charges that it was misbranded.

The other information charges substantially the same thing, only that it was shipped to a different person, in Kansas, instead of the Indian Territory, and the charge in the first count of this information is as to the same

articles—"That the contents of said bottle were adulterated in violation of the act of Congress of June 30, 1906, in this, that the said bottle contained a liquid which was not pure lemon flavor; that true and genuine lemon flavor, or lemon extract, is a solution of not less than 5 per cent. (5%) by volume of oil of lemon in grain alcohol and that the liquid contained in said bottle contained about two-tenths of 1 per cent. by volume of oil of lemon, and that another substance, to wit: a two-tenths of 1 per cent. solution of oil of lemon has been substituted wholly for the article and that other substances had been mixed and packed with the liquid contained in said bottle, so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength."

That is the first count of that. The second count is for misbranding, charging that this article so sent was misbranded by calling it a "Superior Quality of Wyandotte Pure Lemon Flavor for flavoring ice cream, pastry," etc.

These are the four counts with which you have to deal. A great deal of testimony has been offered here as to whether the words "lemon extract" and "lemon flavor" are used in the trade as synonymous terms. It is not my purpose to comment upon that testimony, although I have a right to do so. I prefer not to do so. I propose to submit these questions to you as business men and as intelligent men, able to judge well as the court, the value of the testimony that has been given here before you. It is for you to determine from the evidence whether or not the terms "lemon flavor" and "lemon extract" are synonymous and mean one and the same thing. The contention of the Government is that "lemon extract" and "lemon flavor" both mean the same article, while the defendant contends that they do not. It is for you to determine whether by "lemon extract" and by "lemon flavor" is meant the same thing in the business world—in the trade, and whether or not the brand upon this bottle of "lemon flavor" would indicate to the purchaser that it was an article like or equivalent to "lemon extract."

This statute imposes a penalty for its violation and to that extent is what we call a criminal proceeding against this defendant. In this case, as in all cases of a criminal character, the defendant is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt arising in the minds of the jurors touching the inquiry that they have in hand. By a reasonable doubt is meant not a mere suspicion, but a doubt, arising from the evidence in the case, that would lead you to have a doubt as to whether or not the party is guilty of the offense as charged, and I may give in that connection an instruction that is asked by the defendant, to wit:

"The court instructs the jury that it is the duty of the Government to satisfy them beyond a reasonable doubt of all the facts necessary to convict the defendant, on each and every count, of each and every information; and if, in respect to any of said counts the jury entertain a reasonable doubt, it will be their duty on such count to return a verdict in favor of the defendant."

"The court does not mean, however, that such doubt may be a mere suspicion of doubt or a mere conjecture, but if the evidence fairly leaves the jury in a state of uncertainty as to the guilt of the defendant on any of the counts, they should return a verdict thereon of not guilty."

You have heard the testimony of various witnesses as to what the rule was that obtained prior to the passage of the Pure Food Law. Some witnesses have said that before the passage of that act there was no difference, to the trade, between the words "extract" and "flavor"—that they were used synonymously; that since the Pure Food Act was passed there has arisen some question as to whether a diluted extract of lemon may be considered a flavor—whether a per cent. less than 5 would still make a lemon flavor. All of these matters I submit to you. You have seen the witnesses on the stand and you have observed their manner and demeanor. If you think any one has sworn falsely, you are at liberty to discredit the entire testimony of such a witness.

The marshal will have a form of formal verdict prepared by the clerk, for your consideration. I may also say, and I should have said at the time, that the hearing had before the Secretary of Agriculture, or before the officer of the Department of Agriculture as to whether there was any adulteration of this product, or misbranding, is not to be considered as any evidence whatever against this defendant. I have only mentioned the law as providing certain things to be done, and certain things that the Secretary must do, after he in his own mind is satisfied, but none of those things has any binding effect upon you or the defendant here in this trial. I may also say that no regulation (if there be such a regulation) made by any officer of the Government, is binding upon the defendant. You are to determine this case from the facts as charged in this information, as to what was understood in the trade and commerce of the meaning of these two terms."

On November 30, 1909, the jury having returned a verdict of guilty, the court imposed upon the defendant a fine of \$50 on each count, amounting in all to \$200.

JAMES WILSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1910.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 196.

##### Misbranding of Oil of Lemon.

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 9th day of December, 1909, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in a prosecution by the United States against David W. Hutchinson, New York City, N. Y., for violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from New York to New Jersey a misbranded oil of lemon, the said David W. Hutchinson entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed upon him a fine of \$2.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On Feb. 17, 1909, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from W. R. Scudder, Newark, N. J., a sample of a food product labeled "D. W. Hutchinson, Essential Oils, 86 Maiden Lane, New York. Oil Lemon 1/2 lb. net." The sample was examined in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and it was found that the bottle contained considerably less than one-half pound of lemon oil. Hence the article was misbranded within the meaning of section 8 of the act in that the statement on the bottle as to its contents in terms of weight was false and misleading because said bottle contained considerably less than one-half pound of lemon oil.

It appearing from the aforesaid examination that the article was misbranded, the Secretary of Agriculture gave notice to William R. Scudder, Newark, N. J., the dealer from whom the sample was purchased, and to David W. Hutchinson, New York City, N. Y., the manufacturer and shipper, and gave them an opportunity to be heard. David W. Hutchinson being the party solely responsible for the misbranding of the article and failing to show any fault or error in the result of the aforesaid examination, and it being determined that the article was misbranded, on Aug. 7, 1909, the said Secretary reported the facts and evidence to the Attorney-General, by whom they were referred to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who filed an information against David W. Hutchinson, with the result hereinbefore stated.

JAMES WILSON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1910.

#### STATE.

CONNECTICUT.—Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Food and Drug Products, 1909.

—LEMON EXTRACT.—Thirty-two extracts are declared to have been adulterated or illegally labeled. The princi-

pal trouble is due to the fact that manufacturers who are making terpeneless extracts do not seem to be aware of the fact. They use from 30 to 50% of alcohol and then expect to find their lemon oil remaining in solution, when, as a matter of fact, the terpenes remain in the filtering material. A short course in the fundamental principles of extract manufacture would be the proper thing for them.

VANILLA.—Fourteen samples were found to have been adulterated or illegally labeled. The principal fault is the addition of cumarin and caramel, neither stated on the label.

KANSAS.—Bulletin of the State Board of Health, February, 1910. The following packers of "olive oil" (?) came to grief through their belief that "salad oil" is not necessarily olive oil. The Federal courts have held that *salad* oil means *olive* oil, as per Notice of Judgment No. 133.

No. 1795.—Label "Oil, Puritan Salad;" jobber, Southwestern Drug Co., Wichita, Kan.—Wholly cottonseed oil. Illegal.

No. 8009.—Label, "Nantucket Brand Salad Oil." Manufacturer, The Diamond Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo. Probably wholly cottonseed oil. Illegal.

TEXAS.—Quarterly Bulletin No. 3, Dairy and Food Commissioner, January, 1910.—Commissioner Abbott is an unconscious humorist, for, after declaring that "such phrases as 'triple concentrated extract' have been uniformly shown by analysis to be false and misleading," he passes "Quadruple Ex. Lemon" that was found to contain only 4.9% lemon oil. His remarks on samples No. 1005, 1772 and 727 are gems. Of 1005, made by the Price Flavoring Extract Company, (6% oil) he says, "Misbranded. It claims to be 'purest, strongest, healthfullest.' There are others just as pure, strong and healthful." Concerning No. 727, made by Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Company, (5% oil) he says, "Misbranded. Label reads 'use 10 drops where you are accustomed to use a spoonful.' The manufacturer does not claim that the user will be as well satisfied with the result!"

WISCONSIN.—Biennial Report of the Dairy and Food Commissioner for the two years ending June 30, 1908. This volume is so far behind time that we shall not take the time to review it. Its editor would do well to put in a few months in a busy newspaper office, where the time of issuing an edition is a matter of minutes, not of years.

SOAP SUBSTITUTE.—P. Mausolff, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, has been granted a United States patent on a substitute for soap, the inventor making the following claims: (1) A substitute for soap for washing, cleaning, and bleaching purposes, consisting of a mixture of a harmless peroxidized compound and soluble in inorganic alkaline material. (2) A substitute for soap for washing, cleaning and bleaching purposes, consisting of a mixture of a harmless peroxidized compound and alkaline material comprising borax. (3) A substitute for soap for washing, cleaning and bleaching purposes, consisting of a mixture of a harmless peroxidized compound, soda and borax. (4) A substitute for soap for washing, cleaning and bleaching purposes, consisting of a mixture of sodium perborate and alkaline material comprising borax. (5) A substitute for soap for washing, cleaning and bleaching purposes, consisting of a mixture of sodium perborate, soda and borax.

### SOAP SPECIFICATIONS OF THE GERMAN STATE RAILWAYS.

**SOFT SOAPS.**—Prussian State Railways: The soap must be clear, transparent and inodorous, with not less than 40 per cent. of fatty acids. Brown or green soaps must be free from silica or silicates, clay, starch, or other loading ingredients or extraneous adjuncts, and must be solid enough not to draw out at 25 degs. C. No fish oil or malodorous fats may be used in making the soap, and any addition of rosin must not exceed 5 per cent. of the weight of the fats employed.

Bavarian State Railways: Color pale brown, light and transparent at the edges; consistence viscous, like thick ointment, even in the summer. The fatty acid content must not fall below 35 per cent. The soap must be the purest oil soap, free from rosin and all extraneous substances (especially those of a caustic character), and loading ingredients. It must be well adapted for cleaning and greasing. The moisture content must not exceed 45 per cent. (4.5 per cent.?), ash (potash) 10 per cent., impurities 3.85 per cent., and no unsaponifiable fat or free alkali is permissible. The soap must not give any liquid exudations in storage.

Saxon State Railways: The only requirements are that the soap shall be of a thick, greasy consistence, be prepared from linseed oil, free from injurious substances and contain not less than 45 per cent. of fatty acids.

Württemberg State Railways: The soap is required to be of the consistence of thick ointment, viscous, and pale brown in color, transparent at the edges. The minimum fatty acid content is 35 per cent. The purest oil soap is required, free from rosin and other extraneous substances, especially those of a caustic character, flour and earth-metal oxides. It must be suitable as a cleaning agent, and serve as a lubricant when dissolved in water, in which latter (when luke-warm) it should distribute uniformly. Coloring ingredients are not allowed, and the same applies to mineral oil and unsaponifiable fats. Apart from combined alkali, the ash contents must not exceed 5 per cent., and only traces of free alkali may be present.

Baden State Railways: Physical properties same as for the Württemberg railways (q.v.). Fatty acid content at least 35 per cent. The soap must be best oil soap, free from rosin, extraneous admixtures, loading ingredients, mineral oils or fats and unsaponifiable fats. Only a small proportion of free alkali allowed. During storage the soap must not exude liquid matters. The maximum ash content is 5 per cent.

"Reichslande" State Railways: The soap must be clear and transparent and free from any unpleasant smell. It must contain at least 40 per cent. of fatty acids and be made of linseed oil without any additions of fish oil, rosin or the like impurities, extraneous adjuncts or coloring matters. It must not crumble or exude liquid matters during storage, nor may it be fluid or made of old, rancid oil. The percentage of potash is fixed at 8 per cent.

**HARD SOAPS.**—Prussian State Railways: The soap must not exhibit any specially noticeable smell, i. e., neither malodorous nor artificially scented. The minimum content of fatty acids is 40 per cent. The soap must be neutral curd soap, free from rosin, silica, silicates, clay, flour or other foreign adjuncts. It must lather freely in use, and must be dry, so that it does not lose in weight more than 5 per cent. when exposed to the air for five days at a temperature of 20 degs. C.

Württemberg State Railways: The soap must be pure curd soap, with not less than 60 per cent. of fatty acids; free from rosin, silica and impurities, and not contain more than 25 per cent. of moisture.

Baden State Railways: The soap must be solid (not greasy) and not too dark in color, with at least 60 per cent. of fatty acids, free from loading ingredients, foreign adjuncts and unsaponifiable fats, and contain merely traces of free alkali. The maximum moisture content is 30 per cent. Olein and rosin soaps are not accepted.

"Reichslande" State Railways: The soap must be white and hard (not greasy), with at least 65 per cent. of fatty acids; neutral curd soap, free from impurities, properly salted out, and containing 7.5 per cent. of soda, with a maximum of 25 per cent. water, but no free soda or free fatty acids.

### OIL PALM IN LIBERIA.

#### VARIETIES OF THE TREE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE OIL.

In answer to inquiries, Chargé d'Affaires George W. Ellis, of Monrovia, furnishes the following information concerning the varieties and cultivation of the palm in Liberia, its productivity, methods of oil manufacture, exports of the oil, and its composition and uses:

There are a number of interesting species of palms in Liberia, but the more important are the fan palm, the raphia or bamboo palm, the cocoanut palm, and the oil palm (*Elæis guineensis*).

The oil palm is perhaps the greatest commercial asset in West Africa. On this palm the African has long depended for food, clothing, shelter, furniture, utensils, tools, weapons, ornaments, medicines, and intoxicating beverages. For some centuries past European nations were drawn to West Africa in search of slaves, pepper, and gold. During the last of the first and the beginning of the second quarter of the nineteenth century the increase of railroad transportation facilities and the ever-multiplying applications of steam and electricity on land and sea again made West Africa a field of renewed interest and quest, and this time for palm oil. Some of the earliest exportations of palm oil were made from Liberia, so that Liberia was not only the first to commercialize piassava and introduce it to Europe and America, but it was among the first to commercialize and introduce palm oil to the foreign markets.

#### VARIETIES AND CULTIVATION.

Characteristic of the general family, the oil palm is an evergreen and is so hardy as to stand unimpaired the intense heat from the burning of bush clearings on the farms. Devoid of pith, bark, or branches, its cylindrical trunk often attains a height from 40 to 50 feet; its body is marked by the scars of decayed pinnate leaves, discarded in its earlier growth; its foot stalks are armed with stout hooked spikes; the summit is crowned by a cluster of pinnate leaves, in the center of which is a bud, commonly called the cabbage. This cabbage may be eaten, and from it is secured a wine, sweet when fresh, but with age increasing in intoxicating power.

Of this species, known as the royal palm, there are four well-defined varieties, and yet attention has been called to at least seven others. These varieties flourish best in warm, moist, loamy soil. By the animals which feed on the fruit at the trees the seeds are scattered through the hinterland forest, where they germinate. When brought under cultivation they may be planted in fields recently

utilized for some other product, by dropping the seed and covering them or by transplanting young healthy trees.

Although the oil palms are hardy, yet when attacked by the beetle grub they are stunted in growth and production. Most of them bear abundantly, at a height of 10 to 12 feet, and they have been known to begin bearing at 4 feet. The best results are secured by planting the trees 14 or 20 feet apart, preferably the latter, trimming twice a year, and supplying plentifully with water.

The oil-palm fruit consist of drupes or nuts clustered in bunches or heads. Among the oil-palm fruit producing a good per cent. of oil may be mentioned 8 varieties: The brick red, white streaked with black, red with a tinge of yellow, two reds streaked with black, and three reddish black, ranging in oil-producing qualities from 11.2 to 28 per cent. Three other varieties might be mentioned—the porcupine oil palm, named from the long spikes in the bunches which protect the drupe or fruit; the broom oil palm, which supplies the best materials for brooms; and the variety whose fruit has no seed and which produces more than 50 per cent. of oil. Many of these fruits may now be found in Liberia, and all of them would flourish here under proper cultivation.

#### PRODUCTIVITY OF THE OIL PALM.

The oil palm is hardy and very productive when properly cultivated in suitable soil. Bearing for a number of years, it yields a crop twice a year—during the dry season, between November and March, when the supply is moderate, and in the rainy season, between June and October, when the production is very large. All the trees do not bear at the same time, and hence there is a continual crop throughout the year.

To secure the best results, trees should be trimmed twice a year. The per cent. of oil produced depends on a combination of circumstances: (1) The nature of the soil, (2) the cultivation of the trees, (3) the time of gathering, and (4) the method of manufacture. The harvest secured in March is said to produce a greater quantity of oil than that gathered at other times. The value of trimming the trees is very patent; it removes the pressure of the foot-stalks from the bunches, allowing both bunch and fruit to grow larger, and, at the same time, saves sap and vitality that would be consumed by the trimmed stalks.

Ordinarily a tree will bear from 4 to 10 bunches of fruit a season, and an average trimmed tree as much as 40 pounds. Five gallons of fruit should yield half a gallon of oil; but with crude methods of manufacture 30 to 35 pounds of fruit are required to produce this same amount, so that ordinarily it requires 120 bunches to secure 6 gallons of oil. Planted 14 feet apart, an acre of ground would contain 222 trees. If, on an average, each tree produced 35 instead of 40 pounds of oil a season, one acre would produce 7,770 pounds, or a little less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons. At \$105.60 a ton, the present price of Liberian palm oil in Europe, an acre would realize at least \$374.60. Commercially, a ton is equal to 300 gallons, and a box of palm kernels is 40 pounds.

#### METHODS OF OIL MANUFACTURE.

The different methods of oil manufacture in vogue in Liberia and throughout West Africa vary in detail, yet essentially they all involve three fundamental stages: (1) The separation of the nut from the raceme or head, (2) the separation of the pericarp or pulp from the seed, and (3) the separation of the oil from the pericarp.

There are two methods of separating the nuts from the

bunches. After cutting them from the trees the bunches are allowed to remain as cut from 3 to 10 days, when they are either cut off or picked out with the hands. When the nuts are very ripe, they will fall out of the heads themselves.

In separating the pulp from the seed, the nuts are either placed in a mortar or in a rock-lined excavation prepared in the earth and beaten with pestles; or they are buried for 10 to 30 days or more, covered with leaves and dirt, until fermentation has set in, when they are taken up and the pulp and the oil easily separated from the seed with the hands.

In the third stage in all the processes the oil is expressed from the pulp either by being boiled in large kettles, the seed having been removed, and skimmed off during the boiling, or by placing the pulp in troughs at an angle of about 45 degrees and the oil expressed therefrom, by the application of hot stones, runs into a receptacle at the lower end of the trough.

What is much needed in Liberia is a machine for separating the pulp from the seed and expressing the oil from the pulp. It is said that a palm-oil machine has been invented by Mr. Esuman Gwina by which the pulp is separated satisfactorily from the seed, realizing in the process the first quality of oil. By the use of this machine one industrious man can easily prepare 25 gallons of pure oil in six or eight hours.

#### IMPORTANCE IN LIBERIAN EXPORTS.

In Liberia coffee was of first importance in the exports, but began to decline in rank about 1895-96 and has continued to decline until now, when it is fourth in importance. Piassava, entering the markets in 1890, rapidly rose to the first place in Liberian export trade, but receded to second, where it is at present. Owing to the depression in prices in both of these industries, palm oil, on account of its larger profits, in recent years received more and more attention until now it is the chief article of Liberian export trade.

For the year 1908 Liberia exported 1,657,228 gallons of palm oil, for which \$350,193 was received, which was \$195,263 more than was received for coffee, \$164,993 more than for palm kernels, and \$146,965 more than was received for piassava during that year, these being the principal Liberian exports. The largest exports of palm oil are made from Bassa and the Kru coasts.

The local price paid for Liberian palm oil is 25 cents per gallon. The present price commanded in Europe is 35.2 cents per gallon, or \$105.60 per ton. The highest price commanded by any palm oil is by the "bleached," \$136.80 per ton. With proper methods of preparation Liberian palm oil might be raised to the first grade, commanding the first or highest price.

**RISE IN GERMAN SOAP PRICES.**—The soapmakers in Rhenish Westphalia have found themselves compelled to increase the price of their articles by 4 mk. per 100 kilos, (about \$10 per ton), owing to the unexpected advance in the cost of all fats and oils. Whereas, at the beginning of 1909, linseed oil could be purchased in Lower Rhineland at about 41 mk. per 100 kilos, the present rate is 66 mk. Similar conditions prevail in respect of cottonseed oil, which has risen within the year from 53 mk. to 75 mk. The prices of other oils (e. g., coconut and palm kernel oils) largely used in soapmaking, have increased by leaps and bounds, and are now 20-25 mk. per 100 kilos higher than this time last year.

## TRADE NOTES

At a recent meeting of the Western Soap Co., Spokane, Wash., F. E. Irvine was re-elected president and manager; E. F. Waggoner, vice-president, succeeding J. N. Simpson, former owner, and E. A. Charles was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

The two-and-a-half-story wooden building at No. 27 Allerton street, Roxbury, Mass., occupied by Knox & Morse, soap manufacturers, was damaged by fire last month. The loss was estimated at about \$300.



MR. ERNEST J. PARRY.

We present herewith a portrait engraving of Mr. Ernest J. Parry, the well-known English authority on essential oils and kindred products. He is now in his fortieth year and therefore, according to Dr. Osler, in the prime of his powers, twenty years removed from the chloroform bottle.

He was educated at an English public school and London University, where he graduated in 1892 with the degree B. Sc. with honors in chemistry; became fellow of the Institute of Chemists by examination in 1894, and also Fellow of the chemical societies of London and Berlin; took double honors in the government science examination in chemistry; graduated, 1905, as Barrister-at-Law and Bachelor of Laws of London University. In 1900 appointed British juror at the Paris Exposition in section 61, Foods and Alimentation.

He is perhaps best known as the author of "The Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes," and numerous contributions to chemical literature. Mr. Parry has in preparation a work entitled "Foods and Drugs," in two volumes, dealing with the chemistry and the law on the subject, which will be published at the end of the year.

His chief practice is in essential oil and perfumery products, largely in England, France, Spain, Italy and the United States.

Mr. Parry is writing a series of articles for this journal, his attention now being devoted to perfume resins.

Messrs. Walter J. and Frank T. Noonan, of T. Noonan & Co., Boston, Mass., were in New York last week. They are just back from a trip to Bermuda, and are in the very pink of condition. The firm manufactures perfumes, toilet preparations, barbers' supplies, etc.

Mr. Gottfried Schumacher, of Dr. Mehrländer & Bergmann, Hamburg, Germany, is making a business tour of the Middle West. His firm manufactures essential oils and

synthetics, and is represented in this country by Messrs. Innis, Speiden & Co., New York.

The W. W. Gavitt Companies, Topeka, Kansas, were established and are managed by the kind of men that William Allen White, the best advertising agent that any State ever had, likes to write about. The Gavitt people were established in 1869, and now occupy three buildings in Topeka, and have branch offices in four foreign countries. They make over 200 perfumes, toilet articles, soaps, medical preparations, etc. Every little while we receive from them some interesting piece of advertising matter, the latest being a souvenir post card bearing a photo of their exhibit at the Great Kansas Midwinter Exposition. Photos are also included of W. W. Gavitt, president; Harry E. Gavitt, general manager; and C. S. Gavitt, assistant manager.

The daily papers, when referring to soap manufacturers, seem to be able to think only in millions. In the Covington (Ky.) *Post*, of Feb. 25, we note that Casimir L. Werk, Sr., "millionaire retired soap manufacturer," was granted an uncontested divorce decree from his wife, Louise, on the ground of neglect. Mr. Werk was married at Dovercourt, Eng., on April 10, 1909, while on a European tour. In his petition he states that his wife deserted him and returned to her home in England. Must have been hard to please.

J. A. Bannister, of the Bannister Soap Co., Dubuque, Iowa, is attracting attention to his soap and his skill as a sculptor by carving a duplicate of the Statue of Liberty in a Fort Dodge, Iowa, store window.

The weekly meeting of the Evansville (Ind.) Humane Society was nearly broken up on Feb. 19 because of a quarrel between Mrs. Louis Townsend, a well-known charity worker, and Adolph Melzer, millionaire manufacturer, who is trying to interest local people in building a free livery stable for the horses of poor people.

Melzer said he did not want any meddlesome old women interfering with his plans, and at this Mrs. Townsend jumped to her feet and yelled: "You are nothing but a stinking old Dutchman, and I want nothing to do with you!"

The words of Mrs. Townsend were applauded by the other women who were present. Melzer says the work of the Humane Society here has been injured by old maids and incompetent, meddlesome old women.—*Cincinnati (O.) Inquirer*.

The Glendora Perfume Co. have rented a floor at Nos. 21 to 27 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Evans' Sons, Lescher & Webb, Limited, of London and Liverpool, have sent us the fourth annual issue of their "Analytical Notes." They are associated with the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., of Canada, through Evans & Sons, Ltd., of Montreal.

Enterprising burglars in Denver, Colo., broke into a drug store recently and decamped with several hundred dollars' worth of perfumery. Later the same evening they decoyed a watch-dog from the premises of a neighboring grocery and helped themselves to sauerkraut, prunes and other Teutonic delicacies. To the person who sends in the best answer we will present something guaranteed satisfactory to keep the hair in.

We are advised that Mr. W. H. Sillig has sold his interest in Cornell & Sillig, Montreal, to his late partner, Mr. Fred. E. Cornell. The business will be continued under the style of F. E. Cornell & Co. They are agents in Canada for Jeancard Fils & Co., Cannes, France, and Chuit, Naef & Co., Geneva, Switzerland.

Inmates of the Iowa County (Wis.), insane asylum were treated last year with \$16 worth of perfume. It would be interesting to know its effect.

Michael Degarle, a young New York barber, is in trouble. One short month ago he married Angelina Califan, who returned to her former home twelve hours later. Then Michael laid siege to the home of the Califan's, and after several days' vigil succeeded in gaining entrance to the house and tried to shoot his father-in-law. When Mike was arraigned before a magistrate the bride said that she had made a sad mistake in marrying Michael. She said that the "perfume" and hair oil he used almost suffocated her.

Heretofore it was always supposed that perfumes had an erotic influence, but doubtless Mike's supply was imported. Moral: Use American perfumes on your wedding night.

Col. "Always" Adams, of the *Evening Mail* (N. Y.), remarks: "Big fight on in the perfume trade. Another colonial war."

Joseph Fels, of the Fels Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, is gallivanting around the country declaring that all rich men, including himself, have acquired their wealth by robbing the people. He has given \$50,000 to employees, and if he is desirous of ceasing his plunder he need only raise wages to a point that will eliminate profit.

Two painters while fishing on the St. Lawrence River recently, found a lump of ambergris weighing 38 pounds.

Mr. Arthur G. Cailler, of Cailler & Co., 16 Cedar street, New York, will sail for the West Indies on the *Moltke*, March 24.

The soap plant of Chas. W. Young, Philadelphia, Pa., will be enlarged. Adjoining property, 72x86 feet, on North 26th street, has been purchased for \$15,000.

The remains of the Edwin H. Lee Co., Detroit, were sold a few days ago for \$445.00 by the trustee in bankruptcy. The company started business four years ago with a capital of \$2,000, but could not withstand competition. Capital as well as ability, is required; but many seem to lose sight of this fact.

Van Dyk & Co.'s representatives are always on the move. Mr. E. Iserman, treasurer, has just returned from a nine

weeks' trip to Cuba and Mexico; Mr. Max Iserman is about to start on his spring trip through the Middle Eastern States; and Mr. J. S. Richmond has just returned from a far Western trip and is about to leave for the Coast.

The E. R. Bromund Co. moved to larger quarters at 253-255 Church street, New York on the 20th inst. They make a specialty of white wax, the best known brand being Diamond and Horseshoe.

The Olds Soap and Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., will increase its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$20,000. C. E. Sheets is president.

We greet the new firm, Messrs. Elson & Brewer, who established themselves March 1 at Platt and Gold streets, New York. They will import and deal in raw materials for makers of perfumes, soaps, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, confectionery, pharmaceutical specialties, etc. In their initial advertisement, which appears on page XII of this issue, they announce that on and after May 20 they will have the American agency of the well known French house Tombarel Frères, Grasse, France, and in addition to this line they are in a position to offer essential oils and specialties of every variety, natural and synthetic.

The members of the firm are Mr. Benjamin Elson, who has been in this line over 16 years, and is consequently known from coast to coast. The junior partner is Dr. Justin Sewall Brewer. Dr. Brewer is a man whose excellent first impression improves on further acquaintance, and he has the happy faculty of "wearing well." He is a graduate in pharmacy and received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy from Columbia University, New York, for post-graduate work. After graduation he was employed for several years, as analytical chemist, by the city of New York, and in the Laboratory of Hygiene of the New Jersey State Food and Drug Department. He was then called to the University of the State of New Jersey, where he filled the chair of chemistry in the Department of Pharmacy. Dr. Brewer's taste ran more to manufacturing work, however, and the following six years, from 1903 till a recent date, he was employed successively in the laboratories of McKesson & Robbins, the Corporation of Hegeman & Co. and the H. B. Claflin Co. (Napoleon Pharmacal Co.). He thus brings to his new venture a ripe fund of experience that augurs well for the success of the firm. The right goods at the right price, coupled with intelligent co-operation, able salesmanship and fair treatment to all customers, will insure the success of any business house.

An addition recently made to French territory must be rather irritating to the German Kaiser. The Sultan of Comoro has ceded the sovereign rights over his islands to the French Republic, rather reluctantly as appears from the treaty published in *Le Matin*. With the conquests of Madagascar the islands came under France's "protection," and the Sultan was deported for fear he might make trouble. After seventeen years of exile he has concluded that he may as well accept his fate and has struck a bargain with M. Augagneur, the Governor-General of Madagascar.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS, ETC.

Alfred Wright, Perfumer, Inc., Philadelphia; capital, \$10,000.

Saydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.; capital \$25,000; to make soap.

National Soap Manufacturing Co.; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: F. M. Shive, M. L. Rogers, H. W. Davis, Wilmington.

Stockholders of the N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago, have voted to increase the company's capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Rochester Pure Soap Co., Rochester, N. Y.; capital, \$20,000. Directors: Robert J. Hicks, David R. Doolin, M. E. Ransley, of Rochester; Daniel W. Hicks, of Allegany.

The Royilla Co., New York, has been incorporated to manufacture flavoring extracts, etc. The capital stock is \$10,000. The incorporators are L. E. Roy, C. E. Force and C. H. Maxcy.

The Pioneer Toilet Supply Mfg. Co., El Paso, Tex.; to make toilet preparations; capital, \$5,000. Mayor J. U. Sweeney, president; Dr. E. S. White, secretary and general manager; John M. Wyatt, treasurer.

The Git Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn.; to manufacture and deal in soap; capital, \$25,000; to begin business with \$1,000. Incorporators: Samuel Ackerman, Morris Cohn, Morris Britman and Joseph H. Garven, all of Hartford.

Wash-Quick, Inc., Richmond, Va., is the style of a corporation which will manufacture a washing powder. The capital stock is \$20,000 to \$50,000. The officers of the corporation are: E. S. Evans, president; E. N. Newman, secretary and treasurer, and J. H. Schlueter, manager.

A. L. A. Manufacturing and Supply Co., New York; manufacture and sell soaps, oils and soap materials, etc.; capital, \$5,000. Incorporators: Louis C. Pepohon, Morristown, N. J.; Isidor D. Brokaw, No. 502 West 135th street, New York, and John J. Walsh, No. 201 East Forty-first street, New York.

Empire Soap Co., New York; manufacture and deal in soaps, perfumeries, etc.; capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: Lawrence H. Sanders, No. 143 West 140th street, New York; Isaac Loewenthal, No. 107 West 136th street, New York, and Henry Martin, No. 242 East Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Hedden & Eberhardt, Manhattan; manufacture and sell perfumeries, sachets, toilet articles, etc.; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Charles A. Hedden, New Rochelle; J. W. Eberhardt, Cincinnati, O., and R. Eberhardt, Little Falls, N. Y. C. A. Hedden and R. Eberhardt were formerly in the employ of Richard Hudnut, the first-named as manager of the Chicago branch, and Mr. Eberhardt as perfumer. The latter gentleman sailed for Europe about two weeks ago on the *George Washington*.

## Circulars and Price Lists Received.

Mansell, Hunt, Catty & Co., Ltd., 22-26 Reade street, New York.—Price list of high grade embossed labels and neck strips for the perfume and toilet water trade. Samples of a number of stock designs are given, together with special designs that were executed recently for well-known perfume manufacturers.

The Loew Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.—Catalogue and price list of the "Loew System" Filters for manufacturing chemists.

H. Salle & Co., Paris, France.—Price list, February, 1910, of herbs, plants, roots, chemicals, drugs, essential oils and alkaloids. Their American agents are Ungerer & Co., New York.

Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Monticello, N. Y. (Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor).—Export leaflets Nos. 8 and 9, of special interest to the foreign trade; devoted to Synfleur products for perfumes and flavors.

Bernard-Escoffier Fils, Grasse, France.—Wholesale price list, February, 1910. Raw materials for perfumers, soap makers, etc. Special mention is made of wood oils, including Licari, Nouméa, Rhodium, Rosewood, Thuya, etc. Natural flower essences, liquid and solid, are a specialty of the house. They are represented here by Mr. George V. Gross, 130 Pearl street, New York.

Arthur Chemical Co., New Haven, Conn.—Price list of toilet preparations for drug and notion counters of department stores, five and ten cent stores, etc.

*Scientific and Industrial Bulletin* of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, Series 2, No. 10, October 1909.—This report is fully up to the standard set by previous issues insofar as the importance of its scientific articles is concerned; but it surpasses all its predecessors in regard to illustration. Two photo engravings in color of flower farms near Grasse are the finest examples of commercial color illustration we have seen in a long while.

The report opens with an account by M. Justin Dupont, of the conclusions reached by the Section of the Essential Oils at the White Cross Congress last year. This was published in full in our January and February issues. The remainder of Part I is devoted to scientific notes on essential oils from the Comoro Islands, ylang ylang from Nossi-Bé, etc.

Part II contains a report of the 1909 flower harvests, which of course comes rather late, but makes interesting reading nevertheless.

As this number closes Series 2 of the *Bulletin*, a comprehensive subject and author index is included.

## OBITUARY.

Charles Noel Layman, of the firm of Wright, Layman & Umney, London, Eng., died early this month. He was associated with the firm over 40 years.

James B. McMahon, vice-president of the American Cotton Oil Company and of the N. K. Fairbank Company, died on Monday, February 28, at Augusta, Ga., at half-past 10 in the evening. He had been ill for seven months.

Henry C. Fox died at his residence, No. 1906 Spruce street, on March 1st, 1910. He was born on September 22, 1819, in Gernheim, Prussia, and came to this country in 1835. He learned the glass business in all

its branches and in 1853 established in Philadelphia the business now conducted under the corporate title of H. C. Fox & Sons, Inc. He was actively engaged in the manufacturing of glass bottles in this city from 1853 until 1885, when he retired from business.

A man of wide sympathies and genial nature, he had a large circle of friends and was well-known as a citizen and as a man interested in charitable and church work.

He is survived by three sons, who now carry on the business established by him, by a daughter, Mrs. Lewis A. Rommel and by three children of a deceased son, Charles D. Fox.

#### PATENT AND TRADE MARK REGULATIONS.

##### Cuba.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires at Havana, Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, reports as follows concerning the steps which must be taken to secure protection for trade marks in Cuba:

In Cuba there are no common law trade marks, as they are known in the United States. No one can acquire property in a trade mark here without registration of the same with the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor.

If the owner of an American trade mark wishes to secure protection under the laws of Cuba, this trade mark must be filed with the office indicated. In order to file the trade mark, a power of attorney, authenticated by some Cuban consular officer, must be sent to some one in Havana, together with an authenticated copy of the trade mark issued by the United States Patent Office, which copy must be legalized by the Cuban legation in Washington. In addition to the power of attorney and authenticated copy of the trade mark, it is advisable also to send at least 14 uncertified copies of the trade mark; the ordinary printed copies used by the Patent Office are sufficient. A short application requesting deposit of the trade mark is then written out in Spanish, signed by the attorney in fact, and filed with the above named department, together with power of attorney, the authenticated copy of the trade mark, and six of the uncertified copies with certified translations into Spanish. In the course of time the department issues a certificate accrediting the registration of the foreign trade mark in the Cuban Patent Office. The government fee for filing is \$12.50. The foreign trade mark then has all the protection and advantages which correspond to a Cuban trade mark.

The filing of the trade mark grants the exclusive right to the use of the same, and the law provides for both criminal and civil remedies against any person infringing the trade mark.

##### CUBAN NATIONAL TRADE MARK.

In the case of a house established in Cuba, if a Cuban national trade mark or manufacturer's mark is desired, an application is presented either directly by the trading or manufacturing house or by special attorney in fact. There should be attached to the application a description of the mark and six copies of the design. It is also necessary to accompany with the application, or at least to exhibit on filing the application, the receipt for the last quarter's municipal industrial tax and the license to do business. In the course of time a certificate accrediting the registration of the trade mark is issued, as in the case of the foreign trade mark. The government fee is \$12.50.

In both the case of the foreign trade mark and of the Cuban national trade or manufacturer's mark examination is made in the records of the Patent Office to ascertain whether or not the mark applied for is similar to any other mark already recorded; if so, the application is refused. There are certain prohibitions as to the designs which may be applied for. Neither the national arms of the Republic nor of any foreign country, without the express consent of the Government concerned, can be registered as a trade mark. Common trade names, designs which may be offensive on moral or religious grounds or on the grounds of good taste, are not accepted.

The law on the subject of trade marks is the royal decree of August 21, 1834, with certain subsequent provisions, referring generally to the procedure for registration.

##### Ecuador.

#### MODIFICATION OF CHARGES FOR TRADE MARK REGISTRATION.

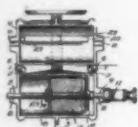
In accordance with an Executive Order the excessive charges collected in Ecuador for the registration of trade marks have been modified.

The provisions of the law require the weekly publication of the trade mark in the "*Registro Oficial*" for three months, on which a charge of 10 sucres (about \$5) for each publication was collected. The attention of the Government having been called to the practically prohibitory character of the fee, it is announced by the "*Bulletin of the United States Trade Mark Association*" for November, that the Secretary of the Treasury of Ecuador has made the following report indicating the satisfactory adjustment of the matter:

According to an Executive Order, No. 2064, issued on May 7 of the present year (1909), the above mentioned fees were rectified and ordered that 10 sucres should be paid for each trade mark whether published only once or several times.

Apparatus for Making Soap.—In the complete specification of his British patent No. 9,096, of 1908, A. H. Pritchard, of 507 Euclid avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, claims: (1) Soap making apparatus, comprising an oblong vessel, two substantially cylindrical heating devices suspended in said vessel side by side above the bottom, and providing vertical internal passages for soap material; means for elevating soap material through said passages; and agitators in the spaces between the heating devices adapted to move soap material towards the heating devices. (2) In soap making apparatus according to Claim 1 locating the agitators at the bottom of the vessel in the spaces between the heating devices and adapting them to move to and from the sides of the vessel. (3) A specific construction of the agitator set out in Claims 1 and 2 in which each agitator is formed of a series of longitudinal parallel slats suitably connected together at an angle to the horizontal, located at the bottom of the vessel in the spaces between the heating devices, and movable to and from the sides of the vessel. (4) Soap making apparatus, comprising an oblong vessel with rounded ends; two annular headers of less diameter than the width of the vessel and located within the latter above the bottom; steam connections for the headers; a vertical shaft carried centrally of each header; a rotary scraper connected to each shaft at the bottom of the inside of the vessel; a lifting screw on each of said shafts; and agitators in the spaces between the heating devices, adapted to move soap material towards the heating devices.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



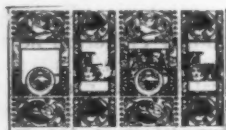
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MOTHER'S JOY



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CONGRESS  
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CAMBERTS

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"PROGRESS"

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"PEROXI"  
46012GOLDEN  
WEST  
46215

TOMBOY

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SACHALETTE

46792

ANZINA  
46923

HIPPO

46947



41741

SOAPATOR

45450



45104

## NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,  
Perfumer Pub. Co., 100 William St., New York.

## PATENTS GRANTED.

949,925.—COMPOSITION OF MATTER TO BE USED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Cornelia J. Brown, Los Gatos, Cal., assignor to the Hardinge Company, San Jose, Cal., a copartnership. Filed, Oct. 4, 1909. Serial No. 521,016.

1. The herein described composition of matter consisting of oil of skunk, oil of eucalyptus, oil of bergamot, gum camphor, burgundy-pitch, beeswax and rosin, substantially as described.

2. The herein described composition of matter for removing superfluous hair, consisting of one part oil of skunk, 1 part oil of eucalyptus, 2 parts oil of bergamot, 3 parts gum camphor, 4 parts burgundy-pitch, 20 parts beeswax and 69 parts rosin, substantially as described.

949,873.—BOTTLE.—Jerry Auger, Hurley, Wis. Filed Dec. 21, 1908. Serial No. 468,615.

4. A bottle having its neck provided with a transverse seat closed at one end and formed interiorly with a cam groove disposed obliquely to the longitudinal axis of the seat, a stopper having a liquid passage and provided with an apexiform teat disposed obliquely to the longitudinal axis of the stopper and arranged to engage the groove.

950,819.—SIFTER-TOP FOR CANS.—Edwin Hull, Newark, N. J. Filed Jan. 25, 1907. Serial No. 354,020.

5. A sifter-top comprising a main body having a centrally disposed depression formed with a convexed or dome-shaped part provided with perforations, a correspondingly formed convex opening and closing plate movably arranged over said dome-shaped part, and an operating element for moving said plate, said element being adapted to extend above the upper surface of said plate for use, and said operating element having its faces made to conform to the curvature of the convex opening and closing plate, so as to be folded directly upon and register with the upper convex face of said plate when not in use, and means on said plate with which a portion of said operating element can be brought in holding engagement for retaining said element in its folded-down position, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

950,959.—SOAP SHAVING OR GRANULATING DEVICE.—Joshua N. Riggs, South Bend, Ind. Filed June 30, 1909. Serial No. 505,247.

4. A soap shaving or granulating device comprising a semi-circular casing having an outlet at one end thereof, a semi-circular cover for closing the casing, said casing and cover being provided in their meeting edges with bearing recesses, a screw shaft having journals to engage said bearing recesses and provided at one end with an actuating crank, a cutting device upon the shaft in line with the discharge outlet, a follower upon the shaft provided with a hub section, a pivoted member upon the follower provided with a coaxing nut section, means for securing the lever in position to hold the nut section closed about the shaft, and a longitudinal retaining rib on the cover adapted to engage the member to hold the follower from rotation and adapted to be fed forward by the screws of the shaft as the latter is revolved.

951,155.—PROCESS OF PREPARING SCOURING AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD SOAPS CONTAINING FULLERS' EARTH.—Nathan Sulzberger, New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 5, 1909. Serial No. 511,437.

1. Process for manufacturing scouring and other household soaps of the nature herein disclosed consisting in adding fullers' earth, which has been used in treating substances of a fatty and oily nature, as a scourer and filler to the soap material.

2. Process for manufacturing scouring and other household soaps of the nature herein disclosed consisting in adding fullers' earth, which has been used in deodorizing and decoloring cottonseed oil, as a scourer and filler to the soap material.

3. Process for manufacturing emulsions containing soap and also unsaponifiable material of the nature herein disclosed consisting in adding spent fullers' earth as a scourer and filler to such emulsions.

#### TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

76,757.—Washing Powder and Soap. Fabrikation für Lessive Phénix. Patent J. Picot, Paris; L. Minlos & Co., Cologne-Ehrenfeld, Germany.

Filed July 12, 1905. Serial No. 10,195. Published December 14, 1909.

76,759.—Soap. H. T. Cottam & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.

Filed September 2, 1909. Serial No. 44,499. Published December 14, 1909.

76,761.—Olive-Oil and Orange-Flower Water Suitable for Flavoring Foods. Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Boston, Mass.

Filed September 14, 1909. Serial No. 44,681. Published December 14, 1909.

76,762.—Washing Compound. Samuel A. Magee, Bowling Green, Mo.

Filed June 25, 1909. Serial No. 43,239. Published December 14, 1909.

76,763.—Soap and Scouring and Washing Powders. Girard A. Mavon, Chicago, Ill.

Filed August 18, 1909. Serial No. 44,198. Published December 14, 1909.

76,765.—Tea, Coffee, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, and Mince-Meat. Minnesota Mercantile Company, Stillwater, Minn.

Filed July 24, 1909. Serial No. 43,774. Published December 14, 1909.

76,787.—Extract of Tamarind. Carlo Erba, Milan, Italy.

Filed October 4, 1906. Serial No. 22,478. Published December 14, 1909.

76,788.—Extract of Tamarind. Carlo Erba, Milan, Italy.

Filed October 4, 1906. Serial No. 22,479. Published December 14, 1909.

76,876.—Flavoring Extracts. Allen Brothers Company, Omaha, Neb.

Filed December 29, 1909. Serial No. 45,006. Published December 21, 1909.

76,932.—Washing Compounds. The Crystalene Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Filed January 18, 1909. Serial No. 39,982. Published August 10, 1909.

76,945.—Flavoring Extracts. George F. Upham, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 16, 1908. Serial No. 33,427. Published May 26, 1908.

76,965.—Dental Creams. Edwin Cudlipp, New York, N. Y.

Filed November 5, 1909. Serial No. 45,720. Published December 28, 1909.

76,971.—Perfumery, Face-Powder, Toilet Water and Toilet Cream. Ameen F. Haddad, New York, N. Y.

Filed June 14, 1909. Serial No. 43,008. Published December 28, 1909.

76,974.—Medicines and Toilet Preparations. Mrs. Nettie Harrison Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Filed April 1, 1909. Serial No. 41,539. Published December 28, 1909.

77,042.—Laundry Soaps. La France Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed October 7, 1909. Serial No. 45,177. Published December 28, 1909.

77,045.—Semiliquid Soap. The Rexine Company, Sheboygan, Wis.

Filed September 4, 1909. Serial No. 44,548. Published December 28, 1909.

77,076.—Flavoring Extracts, Pepper, Mustard, Spices and Coffee. The S. C. Smith Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Filed September 23, 1909. Serial No. 44,876. Published January 4, 1910.

77,096.—Compound of Cotton-Seed Oil and Beef-Fat. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Filed June 21, 1909. Serial No. 43,143. Published January 4, 1910.

77,107.—Soaps and Cleaning-Powders. The Hunnewell Soap Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filed November 10, 1909. Serial No. 45,797. Published January 4, 1910.

77,112.—Tooth-Powder. Underwood & Carroll, Gardner, Mass.

Filed June 16, 1909. Serial No. 43,047. Published January 4, 1910.

#### LABELS REGISTERED.

15,093.—Title: "Nix-Rub." (For Soap.) Fitzpatrick Bros., Inc., Chicago, Ill. Filed January 22, 1910.

15,108.—Title: "Creamo." (For Soap.) Geo. C. Hardiman, Fairport, N. Y. Filed January 27, 1910.

15,120.—Title: "Glycoline Tooth Powder." (For Tooth-Powder.) Portland Dental Manufacturing Company, Portland, Me. Filed May 17, 1909.

#### TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

9,355.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 28, 1905. (The word "Premier.")—Flavoring Extracts.

(Concluded on page 20.)

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### ENGLAND.

William H. Lever, of Lever Bros., soap makers, has given \$510,000 to the Liverpool University School of Tropical Medicine, of which he is chairman. Of this sum \$455,000 is the proceeds of the damages got some time ago by Lever Bros. in their action against the *Daily Mail* (London) in the soap libel cases.

### FRANCE.

The international Olive Oil Fair which was to have been held in the city of Aix-en-Provence, France, on February 17 and following days has been postponed until June 2 next. This decision was taken at the request of several important French and foreign syndicates and district committees. The exhibition will last four days. Applications will be received until May 1, 1910. Full particulars can be obtained from the secretary-general, M. H. Latière, 2 Rue Mizon, Paris.

GRASSE.—The engagement has been announced of Mlle. Marie-Claire Goby, eldest daughter of M. Xavier Goby, of Tombarel Frères, to M. Charles Harmel.

The *mistral*, a severe windstorm from the Mediterranean, always the bugbear of flower growers in this region, has been very kind during the past few months. The present weather is delightful, and everyone hopes that it will continue. Work in the fields is being pushed with great activity. Unfortunately the jasmine plantations were injured by early frosts, but how seriously no one can yet say.

The olive crop is of the average amount. Practically all the pressing has been done, as there remain only some small lots in the higher districts.

On Feb. 20 The Co-operative Society of Flower Producers held a banquet at the Hotel Gondran. M. Savornin, chairman, outlined the object of the society as follows: "Our object is not the creation of class prejudice, to create a difference between capital and labor. Our part is to preach unity and concord, and to work for the maintenance of prices; also to bring about a little more good will among the small owners, but without prejudice to their interests, and to promote the development of an industry that is the glory of our beautiful country."

M. Serre offered a resolution of thanks to the Minister of Agriculture for his generous support. He added that the Producers' Society was a combination of three, viz.: the Co-operative, for the sale, in common, of the crop or produce obtained, to the trade; the Agricultural Syndicate, for the study and application of better methods of cultivation; and the Agricultural Bank, to make advances to the co-operatives and receive the deposit of their funds.

[Our French cousins are certainly using up-to-date means to insure their own prosperity, as a result of which the price of essential oils and flower essences is likely to go up if they meet with marked success.—Ed.]

### HONDURAS.

A new soap factory has been established at Comayagua, Honduras. The factory will use only the best

material, and will turn out an excellent quality of soap.

### THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Trading has been rather quiet, but manufacturers are showing some interest in specialties. Speculative buying is going on to some extent among local dealers, particularly in geranium, in all three varieties. The advance that we, among others, prophesied several months ago has come and sales are more easily made at the higher prices.

Messina essences are firmer, and bergamot seems to hold its own, due, say some reports, to control by strong hands abroad.

Genuine oil of wintergreen, and its substitute, sweet birch, are selling freely. In producing districts no offers are being made for delivery before May.

### BEANS.

We have received from our Paris correspondent an accurate and comprehensive account of the Bourbon situation abroad. The domestic market being controlled by Europe, it is well to read this report carefully.

Mexican cuts are very firm and whole beans of prime variety still range up to \$5.

Paris, March 1, 1910.—In order to judge the situation of the article and to understand the reasons of the present firmness of the market, I am giving hereafter a summary showing the importance of both last crops, also the quantities arrived during the last six months both in 1908-09 and 1909-10:

Crops.	1908-09. Tonnes.	1909-10. Tonnes.
Bourbon .....	68	38
Seychelles .....	22	7
Anjouan .....	..	..
Mayotte .....	78	40
Mohéli .....	..	..
Gde Comore .....	..	..
Madagascar and Nossi-Bé.....	55	27
Maurice .....	2	2
Guadeloupe .....	8	15
Java, Ceylon .....	..	..
Zanzibar, Fidji.....	10	10
Mexique .....	120	60
	363	199

Estimation of the real stocks of Bourbon beans in Europe in July, 1908, 110 tons; in July, 1909, 48 tons, Tahiti and Mexico not included.

Stocks in Bourbon: July, 1908, about 15 tons; July, 1909, nothing.

Arrivals.	1908-09. Cases.	1909-10. Cases.
September 15.....	28	94
" 26.....	105	12
October 15.....	283	217
" 26.....	165	72
November 15.....	164	163
" 26.....	165	118

Arrivals.	1908-09. Cases.	1909-10. Cases.
December 16.....	550	250
" 26.....	213	91
January 15.....	390	202
" 26.....	337	129
February 15.....	467	124
" 26.....	95	189
Cie Havraise, January.....	262	9
" February.....	5	15
	3229	1685

These figures speak for themselves and show clearly that the last crop runs about 50 per cent. shorter than last year's, and the recent arrivals were so rapidly absorbed on a market completely bare of stock, that they even created a further feeling of firmness.

I might say, in order to explain the shortage in all the growing districts, that it is in consequence of the low prices prevailing four years ago, which ruined a good many planters, some being obliged to give up the vanilla cultivation, others neglected their plantations, and it takes exactly four years for a vanilla plant to produce.

All the import dealers in Europe, Paris, Bordeaux, Hamburg, Marseilles and London, who are now well posted on the exact situation of the Bourbons and acknowledge the shortage likely to be over 50 per cent., are very firm, and ask good prices for their stock very reduced, however, with the exception of only one firm in Paris which is out of Bourbons and for that reason talks of a decline, whereas every fact shows the contrary. That firm gives statistics of the custom house, correct in appearance but wrong in reality, and showing a present stock in France of 110 tons, whereas it only amounts to 80 tons, as follows:

Bourbon .....	50
Mexico .....	20
Tahiti .....	10 Tons.

the difference of 30 tons being due to shipments already gone out, for which the custom house does not account until the permits going with the goods have been returned cleared off, and it sometimes takes five months to be done.

At the present time there are no more beans either in stock or on sale at Seychelles, Comores and Madagascar, and according to a cable received from Bourbon a few days ago, the whole available stock in St. Denis (Réunion) is only 5 tons and high prices are asked for.

The next crop only to begin to arrive in October-November is expected to be 20 to 25 per cent. larger than the last one both in Comores and Bourbon. In Seychelles and in Madagascar there will likely be more, but the planters who secured good results for the last crop are already asking big prices for the green beans. The decline will only take place by and by and not likely before the beginning of the next year, owing to the fact that the next arrivals by the end of the year

(Concluded on page 20.)

### SOAP MATERIALS.

Tallow, city, .06½ (hds.) ; country, .06¼.
Grease, brown, .05¾ ; yellow, .06¼.
Cottonseed Oil, crude, tanks, 6.50@6.60 ; summer yellow, prime, 7¼@7¾.
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, .09¼@10 ; Ceylon, .09@.09¼.
Olive Oil, in bond, .80@.90.
Olive Oil, Foots, prime, .07.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06¼ ; red, prime, .06¼.
Soya Bean Oil, .06½@.06¾.
Chemicals, borax, .04½ ; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.90.
Rosin, per 280 lbs., 4.35@7.15.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$3.50
" F. F. P. A.....	4.50
" Artificial.....	.75
" Sweet, True.....	55-60
" Peach-kernel.....	30-35
Amber, Crude.....	.13
" Rectified.....	.20
Anise.....	1.15
Aspic (Spike).....	1.35
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50
Bay.....	2.10
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	4.00-4.25
Birch (Sweet).....	1.80
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50
Cade.....	.20
Cajeput.....	.60
Camphor.....	.12
Caraway Seed.....	1.30
Cardamon.....	18.00
Carvol.....	2.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical.....	1.00
" Lead free.....	1.30
" Redistilled.....	1.60
Cedar, Leaf.....	.50
" Wood.....	.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	6.50-12.00
Citronella.....	.28
Cloves.....	.80
Copaiba.....	1.25
Coriander.....	6.00-13.00
Croton.....	.75
Cubebs.....	3.10
Erigeron.....	1.70
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.....	.50
" American.....	.60
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.40
" Bitter.....	.75
Geranium, African.....	3.50-4.00
" Bourbon.....	3.25-3.50
" French.....	11.00

Geranium, Turkish.....	2.75
Ginger.....	4.50
Gingergrass.....	1.35
Hemlock.....	.55
Juniper Beries, twice rect.....	1.30
Kananga, Java.....	4.00
Lavender, English.....	7.00
" Cultivated.....	2.75
" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	2.50
Lemon.....	.85
Lemongrass.....	1.00
Limes, expressed.....	2.00
" distilled.....	.80
Linaloe.....	3.20
Mace, distilled.....	.80
Mustard, natural.....	4.10
" seed, gen.....	8.50
" artificial.....	2.00
Myrbane, rect.....	.12
Neroli, petale.....	80.00-90.00
" artificial.....	17.00
Nutmeg.....	.90
Orange, bitter.....	2.50
" sweet.....	2.50
Origanum.....	.40
Orris Root, concrete... (oz.)	3.50-4.50
" absolute.....	28.50-32.00
Patchouly.....	4.00-4.50
Pennyroyal.....	2.00
Peppermint, W. C.....	2.15
Petit Grain, American.....	4.50
" French.....	6.00
Pimento.....	2.25
Rose..... (oz.)	5.00-5.50
Rosemary, French.....	.80
" Trieste.....	.70
Safrol.....	.50
Sandalwood, East India.....	3.00
" West India.....	1.30
Sassafras, artificial.....	.35

Sassafras, natural.....	\$ .70
Savin.....	1.40
Spearmint.....	1.90
Spruce.....	.45
Tansy.....	3.50
Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" white,.....	1.30
Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
" Indian.....	42.00
Wintergreen, artificial.....	.38
" genuine.....	4.75
Wormwood.....	6.50
Ylang-ylang.....	50.00-65.00

### BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	1.25
Surinam.....	.55
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	3.50-5.00
" Cut.....	3.25
" Bourbon.....	3.00-3.50
" Tahiti.....	1.00

### SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black..... (oz.)	20.00
" gray.....	25.00
Civet, horns.....	1.75-1.85
Cologne Spirit.....	2.64-3.25
Heliotropine.....	1.90
Musk, Cab, pods..... (oz.)	8.00
" grain.....	15.00
" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
" grain.....	22.00
" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	.10
Orris Root, powdered and granulated.....	.13
Talc, Italian.....	.01½-.01¾
Terpineol.....	.35-.45
Thymol.....	1.85
Vanillin..... (oz.)	.33-.35

## TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(Concluded from page 17.)

- 41,003.—Victor Halper, New York, N. Y. Filed March 8, 1909.—Tooth-Powder, Tooth-Paste, and Tooth and Mouth-Wash.
- 41,201.—Jones Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo. Filed March 15, 1909.—Cold Cream, Complexion Powder, Rouge, Talcum Powder, Complexion-Beautifying Tablets, Tooth Powder and Tooth Paste.
- 41,741.—Halsey J. Tibbals Chem. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 12, 1909.—A Washing and Cleaning Powder.
- 42,251.—A. Bennasser & Co., Palma de Mallorca, Spain. Filed May 5, 1909.—Olive Oil.
- 43,676.—F. C. Calvert & Co., Bradford, Manchester, England. Filed July 21, 1909.—(Used ten years.)—Soaps.
- 44,523.—Hayes & Willrich, New Kensington, Pa. Filed September 3, 1909. (No claim being made to the word "Friction.")—Soap and Washing Powder.
- 44,898.—The Caruthers-Terry Preserving Co., Akron, Ohio. Filed September 23, 1909. (Used ten years.)—Flavoring Extracts, Olive Oil, etc.
- 45,104.—Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y. Filed October 2, 1909. (The words "El Mejor de Tocador Jabon Medicinal," "Antiseptico-Higiénico," "Emoliente-Sanativo," "Deliciosamente Perfumado," and "Tres Jabones" being hereby disclaimed.)—Toilet Soap.
- 45,197.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Filed October 9, 1909. (Used ten years.) The portrait being fanciful.—Facial Creams.
- 45,201.—Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Louisville, Ky. Filed October 9, 1909.—Cotton-Seed Oil and Butter Oil.
- 45,228.—Wadhams & Co., Portland, Ore. Filed October 9, 1909.—Flavoring Extracts, Compound Flavoring Extracts, etc.
- 45,439.—James W. Crook, Baltimore, Md. Filed October 21, 1909.—Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla and Lemon.
- 45,450.—Granulator Soap Co., New York, N. Y. Filed October 21, 1909.—Soap.
- 46,012.—Oscar Reiffarth, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed November 19, 1909.—Talcum Powder.
- 46,025.—Fishbeck Soap Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed November 20, 1909.—A Washing Powder.
- 46,070.—Wood Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed November 22, 1909.—Methyl Alcohol.
- 46,096.—Rainbow Dye Co., New York, N. Y. Filed November 24, 1909.—A Preparation for the Coloring of the Hair.
- 46,106.—Lehn & Fink, New York, N. Y. Filed November 26, 1909.—Soap.
- 46,177.—The American Self Renovating Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed November 29, 1909.—A Detergent Cleaning Preparation.
- 46,215.—Closset & Devers, Portland, Ore. Filed November 30, 1909.—Flavoring Extracts.
- 46,515.—Price Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed December 15, 1909. (Used ten years.)—Flavoring Extracts.
- 46,615, 46,616, 46,617.—The Globe Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed December 20, 1909.—Soap.
- 46,694.—United Drug Co., Boston, Mass. Filed December 23, 1909.—Shampoo Preparations and Hair Tonics.
- 46,792.—The Henry B. Gilpin Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed December 29, 1909.—Sachet Powder.
- 46,826.—Anne E. Rawlins, St. Louis, Mo. Filed December 31, 1909.—A Washing Compound.
- 46,886, 46,887.—Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed January 3, 1910.—Perfumes.
- 46,923.—Louis Samuels, New York, N. Y. Filed January 6, 1910.—Scalp and Hair Ointment, Hair Tonic and Skin Salve.
- 46,947.—Roach Brothers, Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed January 7, 1910.—Soap for Toilet, Laundry and Household Use and Soap Powders.
- 46,977.—Herman Amshoff, Louisville, Ky. Filed January 7, 1910.—Soap.

## TRADE MARKS FOR REGISTRATION IN OUR BUREAU.

We have been petitioned to register the following trade marks. Any of our readers that have good reason to protest against the issuance of our Certificate of Registration under the common law, should communicate with us before April 23, 1910.

The registration of trade marks in our Bureau will serve to establish the priority of the use of such trade marks in actual commerce by the applicants.

Serial No. 11.—Odorbase Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed March 4, 1910.)



For liquid and powdered perfumes in condensed and diluted form, and other perfumery materials; toilet waters, face creams, face powder, and other toilet preparations.

Serial No. 12.—Sassafola Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y. (Filed March 5, 1910.)

•Crème•  
•De Luxine•



For toilet creams.

## TRADE NAME ADOPTED.

T. J. Peterson Co., Chicago, give notice that they have adopted the word "Pristene" as a trade name for methyl perfumery spirit.

## VANILLA BEANS.

(Concluded from page 19.)

will face a completely bare market and consequently will be rapidly absorbed by the consumption and the immediate requirements. It will only be when the stock will be somewhat larger owing to heavier arrivals that the market will be easier, that is, in about a year.

MEXICAN BEANS.—The consumption increased in Europe owing to the low prices paid for, but many manufacturers complain about the bad quality, which is far from being up to the preparations of a few years ago, which gave to this grade a reputation the world over. Consequently, the proportion in price between Mexicans and Bourbons, which has been for long 1 to 3, is reduced now from 1 to 1½, and often less.

In anticipation of the shortage of the crop being expected to be 50 per cent., prices paid have been regularly advancing during the last few months and speculation was made with the stock of the old crop on an expected shortage, and yet some people refuse to believe in an advance on Bourbon beans.

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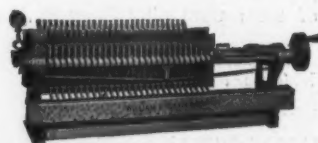
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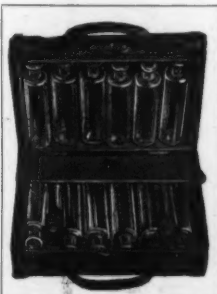
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